

VOL. VI.

No. 11.

# McGill Outlook



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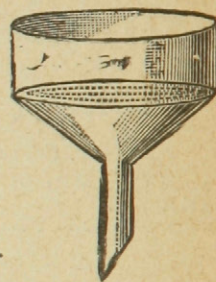
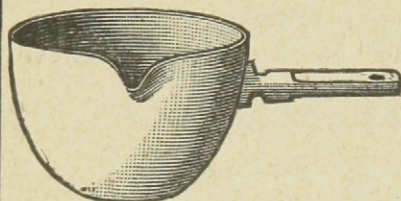
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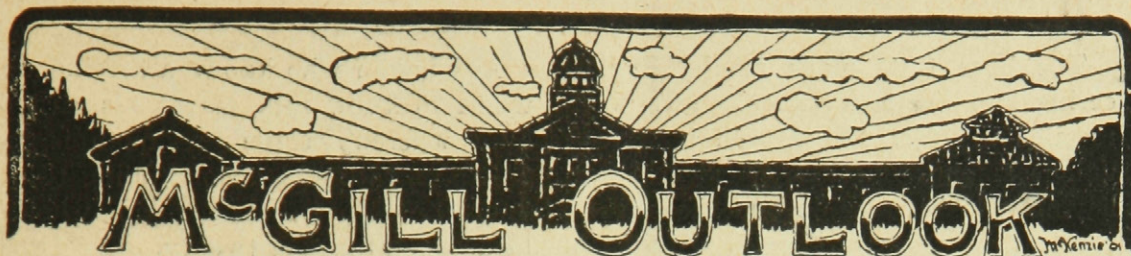
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No. 11

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### Editorial.

The decision of the judges in the Intercollegiate Debate came as a surprise to most of those present. McGill men certainly showed themselves the better speakers, and to the impartial listener the arguments seemed to be of about equal weight. No one, however, would question the wisdom of the three judges, who probably had very good reasons for their decision. The Debating League is to be congratulated on its success. Last year Mc-

Gill was not allowed to hear any debates at home, and so could gain but little idea of its working. But the two debates this year have ranked among the most interesting and successful of the session's events, and the large and representative audiences, which have listened to them, have shown the wisdom and popularity of the attempt to join the Canadian colleges in scholastic as well as in athletic union. We wish the league long and continued success, and hope for McGill's success next year.



The hose tests made at the Engineering building last Saturday afternoon recalled the fact that McGill is almost unique among American colleges in not having a large, reliable and thoroughly trained volunteer fire corps. A fire in any of the buildings would cause, if not the entire destruction of the building, at least immense damage to instruments and equipment, a loss that could hardly be reckoned up in dollars and cents. In all parts of the Science buildings are appliances which could hardly be duplicated, results of experiments which have extended over a long period of time, at great expenditure of money and pains. In case of fire, which might occur at any time, we are sure that every student would almost risk his life to save the property of the University, but the labours of a large undisciplined and untrained body of men with no knowledge of the relative values of the various parts of the equipment might result in very little work of any value being done. We think that a student fire company, trained to act in emergency along with a well drilled salvage corps, would be able to render invaluable assistance in the event of fire, and we would like to see such an organization started without delay.

### CAMBRIDGE.

There are a great many striking differences between life at Cambridge and life at McGill, too many for me to speak of them all, so numerous are the "things that are done up here" and the "things that can't be done up here."

Perhaps the first thing that strikes a stranger is the vocabulary, the chief characteristic of which is that, apparently, half the words used have an "er" tacked on to them,

Lecturers are "lekkers," breakfast is "brekker," a bicycle is a "jigger," the bedmaker is a "bedder," and so on.

Cambridge etiquette is a code in itself, as is the case in every large university, and some of its rules are very remarkable.

Any Senior who knows a Freshman or wants to know him leaves his card on him, whereupon the Freshman is supposed to call and go on calling till he finds the Upper Class man in, whether he goes ten times or twenty.

But, to a McGill man and a Canadian there are two features of Cambridge life more interesting than either slang or etiquette, namely, the residential system as it exists here and the paternal government which regulates the life of the Undergraduate.

A word as to the former will not be out of place when the question of its establishment is being mooted at McGill; it has advantages and disadvantages which are both patent.

The student lives in a college or in lodgings, as the case may be; in the former case he must have three rooms; in the latter two. The rooms in college apportioned to each man are bedroom, sitting-room and pantry, called gyp-room, the last being dispensed with in lodgings, the rent of which varies from £7 to £12 per term.

Every college contains a hall in which every student is expected to dine at least four times a week, and a chapel, which, if he belongs to the English Church, he must occasionally attend.

Dinner being provided for as just mentioned, breakfast and lunch are usually eaten in the Undergraduate's own room, and, except for bread, butter and cheese, he must supply these meals himself, and will probably do so by arrangement with the college kitchen.

On the advantages of the system, the warm college spirit that it engenders and sustains, the friendships that it leads to I need hardly comment, but I believe that its application to McGill would be fraught with many difficulties.

The expense of living at Cambridge has become very high, so that a man who is allowed £200 for the six months of residence is considered to have only a very moderate, in some colleges rather a small, allowance. Now with regard to the cost



of living, £200 in most places in England is very nearly equivalent to \$1,300, and the effect of such expense has been to keep away from the University a great many men who could quite well afford to attend McGill, or to make them very uncomfortable if they enter in spite of their moderate means.

What I have called the paternal system of government is one to which, and they may be very thankful, McGill Undergraduates need not look forward.

It chiefly appears in the existence of a body of laws applicable to all persons below the rank of M A., based upon the theory that they are still the children of twelve and fourteen for whom the rules were originally framed, a code which is safely disregarded under conditions as well known as the laws themselves and in the possession by college officials of an almost unlimited authority over the students.

The last feature of Cambridge life which I can take up is the devotion to sport which is so much in evidence. There are no lectures in the afternoon, and soon after lunch the streets are filled with a motley crowd of blazers, men off for a game or a three-mile row, for every man is urged to support his college on the field or on the river.

Rowing is, of course, pre-eminent, but every game has its share of devotees, lacrosse and ice-hockey being, perhaps, the latest introductions.

Ice-hockey labours under two disadvantages, all the games are in London and there are very few players, so that the game is not likely to be popular.

A remark with which I must end is the result of words I have had with several Canadians on the side, and the conclusion has been almost forced upon me.

The English Undergraduate is a more sportsmanlike being than his Canadian brother, he plays for the game, he does not play to win.

As a consequence "dirty work" is unknown, and a suspicion of fouling in a

race would again, as it has once before done, close every boat club against the best sculler in Cambridge.

If more of this feeling existed at McGill, there would be, as there ought to be, five hundred men available for football and hockey, and the Athletic Editor would not have to beg for more enthusiasm and a larger attendance at matches.

The English Undergraduate is by no means perfect, he has the faults that are common to his nation, but this one lesson I believe he can teach us, to play for the game, not for the prize.

### THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

For some unaccountable reason during the past few weeks, there has been spread a report among the Faculties that The Taming of the Shrew, by Mr. Shakespeare, was to be put before the footlights by the Year 1904 of the R. V. C.

True, *A Taming of the Shrew* is to be acted, but not that of Shakespeare. The Real Taming, we have been fortunate enough to obtain, and herewith publish a *bona fide* copy. All will at once notice that Shakespeare is comparatively quite Tame, gentle and womanlike.

### THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

or

#### A LEAP YEAR PROMENADE.

DRAMATIC FEMINAE.

Baptista—Father of the Shrew.

Lucentio—A mad lover.

Petruchio—Victim of the Shrew.

Grumio—His man-servant.

Katharina—The Shrew.

Bianca—Her sisterly Antithesis.

The College Police.

Act I.—Scene I.

A PADDED CELL IN R. V. C.

Enter Baptista attired as a man. Tremendous applause. Baptista (rub-



bing the back of his head and showing home a few hairpins).

Beshrew the shrew, she shrew with parlous force.

Hadst been the marble mantle-piece.

I ween,

Curst Kate e'er new would fatherless have been,

Lord, Lord, how long, like wildest circus-horse

Wilt she remain in single harness dressed?

My kingdom for a husband!

(Enter Lucentio, male attire).

*Lucentio.*

Sir! well found! Thou hast a daughter,

Of whose repute the very walls have heard.

Fair, fat and forty thousand quid a year;

Wherefor, with loving haste I sought her.

*Baptista.*

My prayers are answered! Yea, in short hand!

Oh, thou excellent young man! Oh, thou, second Daniel!

Prepared to brave the lioness in her den;

Thou art, indeed, a gilt-edged investment.

Come, enter in to court her, then, carter, hence

So may'st thou prosper and thy ways be long from my land.

And dear Kate be so pleased to see you!

*Lucentio.*

Dear Kate!! Nay, nay Pauline, not Kate!

Life is more dear than Kate, and death too cheap

To court them both together!

If mild Bianco is me denied, I take my skate

Returning whence I came.

*Baptista.*

Unhappy that I am! I cannot let Bianco go

Until her elder sister Kate hath found a mate.

*Lucentio.*

'Tis meet, 'but fowl meat; and sorrowful am I,

Yet when Kate mates or you make Kate mate.

I come again to Break Bianco's Bank.

*Baptista.*

And so, farewell!

*Lucentio.*

Aye, 'tis supper time. I will fare well,

And so fare better.

(Exit amid screams of applause).

Curtain.

Act II.—Scene I.

(The Padded Cell seen again.)

(Enter Grumio and Petruchio, both in suits of armour and with drawn swords. They look cautiously about.

*Grumio.*—Hist!

*Pet.*—O Hark!

*Grumio.*—List-en!

*Pet.*—Be bold, Grumio, you have absolutely nothing to fear while I am here. I, your master, will protect you. Besides, it is impossible to believe that the reports spread concerning this damsel, Katharina, are without gross exaggeration. I do not fear her. In fact, I shall be hers within the hour.

(Fearful noise heard from the right.)  
Heavens! The faber walk comes!

Save yourself Grumio!

(Petruchio leaps upon an R. V. C. practice piano.)

*Grumio.*—(Peering out at the rt.)

Why, master, here she cometh arrayed in great wrath, and just like a woman. She wields a frying-pan in each hand and a hockey-stick in the other.

Grammercy, I do liken her unto a very Texas cyclone, or else unto an infamous basket-ball player.

*Pet.*—Alas, alas, is she here?



*Grumio*.—Some small part of her, my lord.

*Pet*.—How mean you, friend *Grumio*? Do you trifle with my affections?

*Grumio*.—Forsooth, since she is not all there she must in part be here!

*Pet*.—Aye, go up head, *Grumio*, but would to my Little Tin Gods, she were neither here nor there.

(Enter *Katharina* amid a shower of pots, pans and broken crockery.)

*Kath*. —

Ho Varlet! trembling wretch, thief, rubber neck.

Hast thou come to steal my heart away?

'Tis I will show my heart away to steel itself

'Gainst murderous and pernicious man.

Come off your perch, thou mongrel, chicken-hearted coon—

Thou flea, thou bean bag, vile gutter sloth!!

Dost think to shield thy mush with an iron crust?

Then take unto thyself this and that and that again.

*Pet*.—

O, render me assistance O, render me assistance!

*Grumio*.

Spare him, fair Kate, spare him! Be fair, Kate!

He meant well, 'pon my soul, he did.

*Kath*.

Sayest thou so, slave, a nice pair you are

For me to spare. Get you gone, *Grumio*! I warn you.

*Grumio*.

Get me gone! Aye, that will I right swiftly.

For, if I stay I am a goner, or if I go a goner too.

But best be goner gone than me a goner here.

Olive oil, master Lucentio! To the river, Mistress Kate.

(Exit *Grumio*.)

*Pet*.

Help! First aid to the wounded; Oh, hel-p!

*Kath*. (akimbo).

So ho, little man, now will I do unto thee such things—

(Enter the College Police, on the double run.)

What's this, darest thou interrupt my potato tête?

Children of the soil, your name is Mud!

Dust! Or else prepare to gravel on the earth,

Ground beneath my heel, this is your Waterloo

Charge, Chester, charge!

(Cries of alarm. Exit College Police on the quadruple run.)

Behold, sweet Pete, nought stands between us now

Save marriage vows alone.

Here, lend me your ears and follow as I lead.

Nay, jump not so. Remember this is Leap Year,

And woman can the Golden Rule apply.

*Pet*.

O, when shall we two meet again!

*Kath*.

As slavish man and queenly wife, within this very hour!

For none shall say, I was ready made to mate,

But tailor made myself.

*Pet*. (as he is borne away).

But you don't seem to realize, my dear Kate, that you are entirely reversing the natural conditions of this play. Nor do I think that the fact of its being Leap Year is sufficient justification for such a treatment.

(Exit *Petruchio* and *Katharina*.)



## L'ENVOI.

*Baptista.*

Now, Kate hath found her mate but  
not her match,  
And Bianca's Bank is Bust.  
Poor Pete has clearly seen his finish,  
But then—It's a bad ending that is  
everybody's finish!

## LES NOUVEAUTES.

Last week *Hamlet* was presented to the French public through the translation of Alex. Dumas and Paul Meurice. To English people, Shakespeare in French seems a novelty doomed

to failure. Of course much of the strength of Shakespeare's blank verse vanishes in a translation, but the psychology of the play is not lost, indeed the thoughts and great ideas of Shakespeare are rendered in a most surprisingly good manner.

The interpretation was fairly successful: Mr. Perny bore the leading role very creditably, Mde Varennes filled the part of Ophelia extremely well, whereas Laurel as Laertes stood second to none.

This week Alex. Dumas' *Le Demi-Monde*.

---

## Athletics

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FOOTBALL CLUB.

The Rugby Football Club held their annual meeting in the Arts' Building last Friday night. Mr. Reford in opening the meeting gave a brief résumé of the year's work. He regretted that there was such a large deficit to report, but thought it was not the fault of the management, but rather that of the students, for not having provided sufficient funds, and therefore that as the students were the cause of it, that they should remedy it by subscribing generously. He then went on to show the need of having a third team in the Quebec Union to recruit players from. At present there is no system of getting players out except for the squad.

Mr. Gibson then gave a short report of what he had accomplished as manager.

Mr. Martin presented the treasurer's report, showing a deficit of \$259.27. The cause of this was the great loss incurred by the exhibition game with

the Argonauts. Another item of expense considerably larger than usual was on clothes. About two hundred dollars were spent on this item.

The Secretary, Mr. W. B. Wilson, then presented his report, giving a detailed statement of the matches won and lost, and the men who played on the teams. After these reports were accepted, the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

Hon. President.—Prof. C. H. McLeod.

Hon. Treasurer.—Dr. R. Tait MacKenzie.

President.—Mr. Ned. Martin.

Vice-President.—Mr. Mohr.

Secretary.—Mr. Benedict.

Treasurer.—Mr. Price.

Manager.—Mr. Fyshe.

Committee:—Science, Richards, Zimmerman; Arts, Robinson, W. W. Savage; Med., Malcolm, Hammond; Law, McKenna, Greenshields.

A motion was carried to send a delegate to the Q.R.F.U. Meeting to arrange about allowing a McGill team to enter their Junior series. Mr. Walter Molson was chosen as delegate.



It was then decided that subscription lists should be opened in all the Classes for the purpose of paying off the large deficit.

The meeting then adjourned.

### 1907 DOWNS 1905 IN HOCKEY.

Score 3—1.

The second inter-year hockey match of the season took place on Saturday, Jan. 23, when the Juniors met the Freshmen. It was nearly five o'clock before the players came on the ice as there had been some delay in cleaning the rink after Friday's storm.

The teams lined up as follows:—

| JUNIORS.                    | FRESHMEN.         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Hendry..... Goal.....       | Kennedy           |
| Willard (capt)..Point.....  | Turnbull          |
| Cameron ..... Cover..       | McDougall (capt.) |
| Alguire..... Rover.....     | Zimmerman         |
| Cockshutt ..... Centre..... | Lynch             |
| Miner..... R. Wing L.....   | Stafford          |
| Blanchard....L. Wing R..... | Archibald         |
| Referee—S. R. Newton.       |                   |
| Timekeeper—S. Dale Harris.  |                   |

The game throughout was of a decidedly poor quality, no doubt partly owing to the fact that the ice was very poorly cleaned.

In the first half the honours were almost even, though the Freshmen managed to score once.

With the opening of the second half the Juniors lack of practice and condition became apparent and 1907 put in two goals in almost as many minutes.

The play was a little improved and the Freshmen made some slight show of combination, but the shooting on both sides was weak. A few minutes before time Alguire scored for the Juniors on a neat shot, making the final score 3-1 in favour of 1907.

Of the Freshman forwards Zimmerman was the best, McDougall at cover

put up a game and made a few nice rushes.

Of the Juniors Cockshutt, Alguire and Willard were the most noticeable, and Hendry made some good stops in goal.

Both teams, however, showed plenty of room for improvement.

The result of this game puts the Freshmen in the lead in the series, and their chances for winning the Capper trophy seem bright. They still have to meet the Seniors, however, and the latter, though they have not done much in the way of practice yet, ought to be able to put up a very strong team. They play for the first time next Saturday against the Sophomores and the match should prove a most exciting one.

In the inter-class games not much has been done so far. In Science the Juniors have got their game against the Seniors, scheduled for Jan. 19, by default, and the Arts Sophomore Freshman game has been postponed on account of the weather.

In all the Faculties the First and Second Year teams are practicing diligently and it seems that the games will be very close. Of the Fourth Year teams none have turned out at all so far, and of the Juniors Science and Arts only have been practicing.

### SCIENCE '06 DEFEAT '07 IN HOCKEY 8 GOALS TO 0.

On Monday morning, on the College rink, the Sophomore Year in Science defeated their Freshmen by the score of 8 goals to 0.

The game was at times very fair hockey, but the Sophomores were altogether the heavier and faster team, and as they played very fair combination they won out by pure merit. Science '06 expect to win the Inter-class Championship by playing off with the winners in Arts and Medicine.



The teams lined up as follows:—

|                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Science '06.                  | Science '07. |
| Ryan.. . . . Forward.. . .    | Strumbert    |
| Ross Macdonald Forward..      | Archibald    |
| Brennan.. . . Forward.....    | Mulock       |
| Hibbard, (capt.).. Forward..  | Scovil       |
| Newton.. . . . Defence.. . .  | Morrow       |
| Sharp.. . . . Defence.. . . . | Graham       |
| Barclay.. . . . Defence.. . . | Haskill      |
| Referee—Bruce Ritchie.        |              |
| Umpires—Jordan and Gillis.    |              |
| Timekeeper—"Dicky" Lea.       |              |

## NOTICE.

The best hockey match of the season will be played Friday night at the Victoria rink, between Queen's and McGill. Everybody turn out. Tickets 25 and 50 cents.

## About the College.

### THE INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.

#### 'Varsity I.U.D.L. Champions.

Well, it was a grand debate, perhaps the best all-round debate that has been heard in McGill: the interest and excitement increased as the minutes went by and as new and unexpected arguments were brought forth; all four speakers had timed their speeches accurately; all four were heard distinctly all over the hall; all their arguments were easily followed, and the large audience by its frequent applause showed how eagerly it was listening to the forensic contest.

Mr. E. McGougan opened fire for McGill and explained why "Canada should seek at the present moment to secure reciprocal free trade with the United States." He held that the physical map of America did not divide Canada from the United States; on the contrary the only obstacle to the *natural* flow of trade over the 49th was the high tariff wall raised by man. Under the Elgin Treaty our trade had tripled in a decade and had then fallen off when the treaty was abrogated. The same increase would take place now. Our fisheries, our mining produce, our coal, our agricultural interests, would all benefit by the change.

Mr. McGregor replied for Toronto.

He spoke exceedingly fast, but his articulation was so clear that not a syllable was lost. He denied the United States was the natural market for Canada, seeing it produces all that we produce; the great trade routes lie East and West, not North and South. Wheat, Canada's chief export, can never hope to get into the United States. England is the natural market for Canada. Secondly, he held present transportation facilities made Canada independent of the States, and in conclusion argued that, whatever slight advantages might be gained by securing reciprocity, would be heavily outweighed by the sacrifices we should be compelled to make: American goods would be dumped in a more mischievous way, the trusts would spread over the land, underselling our industries till they had killed them, and then bleeding the consumer. And all this would lead to the general decline of Canada.

Mr. Greenshields replied for McGill. His speech was the most brilliant of the evening, and elicited enthusiastic applause. He turned inside out some of the 'Varsity leader's arguments, and hurled them back at his opponents with terrific force. His leader had shown how fisheries, mines and agriculture would benefit by the change. So would the lumber and pulp industries: the Americans robbed us of our



raw material and sent us back finished goods. Why? Because the prohibitive American duty keeps out Canadian manufactured lumber, pulp and paper. Take away that duty and Canadians will manufacture and export to the States their manufactured articles. Then, in a clear and logical way the speaker showed how an era of industrial development awaited Canada under reciprocity owing to the abundance of her raw material, to her cheap labor to her illimitable power and to the great market to the South. Reciprocity meant Canada as the centre of manufactures in America. In a magnificent peroration Mr. Greenshields besought his hearers not to be carried away by a false loyalty, not to bind up their commercial welfare with that of Great Britain, when the natural market was in the United States. Nor was there any danger of this leading to political union. "Never will the Stars and Stripes float over our fair country, its mountains, rivers, lakes, so dear to the heart of every true Canadian, unless in the far-off future it may float joined to the Union Jack over all the fairest countries of the earth, to mark and herald to the world the great fulfillment of that greater destiny which time must surely bring—the union of the Anglo-Saxon race."

The last speaker was Mr. Dix. He certainly had studied his subject; he seemed to have an inexhaustible mine of arguments, and the tactics, the plan of attack he followed were rather unexpected and puzzling. He held that reciprocity was impracticable at the present moment: it would mean discrimination against England, and from past acts of hers it might well be questioned whether England would allow Canada to so discriminate; it would do away with the hope of inter-Imperial preferential trade and lead to separation from the Empire and political union with the States; it would necessitate the denunciation of most of our commercial treaties, as such a scheme

would involve a general tariff around the reciprocating parties. Then how would the loss in our revenue be made up? What an unsettlement in the channels of trade! And last, but not least, national sentiment irrespective of parties was against the scheme.

Mr. McGougan summed up for the affirmative and denied the scheme was impracticable; on the contrary it would be the greatest move towards assuring the peace of the world.

While the judges retired to deliberate, the audience, which had enjoyed the fresh and clear voice of Miss Christina Baine Dickson, was treated to selections by the Glee and Banjo Club, which fairly took down the house.

No one knew for certain which way the decision would go; some thought McGill had scored a point more, others that 'Varsity had; all agreed it had been an extremely keen contest. The jury found for the negative, thus making 'Varsity the champions of the I.U.D.L.

This ended the proceedings for the great majority of the audience. The Donaldas, no doubt, disputed lengthily and heatedly the merits of the combatants, but luckier than they, luckier even than those who congregated around Prof. Flux to lay the foundations of a Citizens' Club of Economics, were those who marched down to the Oxford, and sat at the table so ably presided at by that king of toast-masters Dr. Leacock. After the preliminary filling in the coffee was brought in, and was conducive to much flow of eloquence. "The King" was proposed by Dr. Leacock; "Canada and the Empire," by Mr. A. D. McKenzie, responded to by Mr. Walter S. Johnson; "Toronto," proposed by Mr. McGougan, answered by Mr. McGregor; "McGill," proposed by Mr. Dix, answered by Mr. Greenshields; "The I.U.D.L." by Mr. R. P. Wallace, answered by Messrs. Papineau-Couture and Calder; "The Ladies" fell to Messrs Talbot Papineau and Howitt, and Mr. Sheldon gave us the "Toast-master."



Of all enjoyable suppers, never was supper enjoyed more.

Dr. Leacock certainly is about the best ever.

If T. M. P.'s speech didn't take the cake, it must be because there was none left to give him.

Why do some people insist on wearing night-caps at dinners? Surely there is a difference between the study of Greek roots and that of St. Julien.

### THE LAW DINNER.

The students of the Faculty of Law are to be congratulated on the very fine banquet they held at the Place Viger Hotel last Thursday night. It was easy to tell that there would be something doing as soon as one caught sight of the Menu Card. This was most original, taking the form of a legal document tied with the College colours. The case was tried that night before the Superior Court (of McGill).

McGill Law Students, Plaintiffs vs. The Care & Worry Co., Defendants. The Attorneys for Plaintiffs were Phelan & Co. Messrs. Phelan & Co. plead their case in such a convincing manner that the stock corporation did not put in an appearance, so judgment was given to the Plaintiffs by default.

When the business part of the programme was over Mr. Phelan rose to propose the toast to the King. This was duly honoured as McGill students always do.

Mr. Pope then proposed the toast "Canada." He made a very witty and eloquent speech, which was much appreciated by all present. He rather startled the banqueters by advocating annexation, but brought the people around to his view before finishing. He thought that if the United States wished to come in with us that we might perhaps make room for them.

Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., responded to this toast in his usual able manner. He spoke of the gatherings the law students used to have when he was an undergraduate of McGill. The revellers then went down to some oyster-schooner and filled up there. Mr. Monk advised all the students to cultivate a broad national spirit. He could see marked improvements in Canada in this respect but there was still much to be desired, he thought. Another great need was an improvement and reform of our education *re* Canada.

The chairman then called on Mr. Kerr to propose "Our Alma Mater." Mr. Kerr pointed out in an eloquent way the great name the University has made in all parts of the world. Recent additions were still to be made in the departments of Railways and Music, showing that we are still advancing.

Principal Peterson in replying to this toast expressed his great pleasure at being able to be present at this students' dinner. He then told of two requests he had received for McGill Graduates.

The Chinese Government wanted an engineer and the British Government at Cairo were in need of a man to fill a chair in Civil Law. These offers, he thought, were a great tribute to the fame of Old McGill.

Dr. Adami, representing the Medical Faculty, also responded to this toast. He drew attention to the many ways in which his profession and the legal one were connected.

"Our Professors" was the next toast on the list. This was proposed by Mr. W. P. Ogilvie. He showed how essential the profession was to every other form of civilization. He then paid a tribute to their popular Dean, who is the friend of all law students from their entrance to the graduating time. Dean Walton was given a magnificent reception when he rose to respond to this toast. He spoke of the great influence and power wielded by the law students although they were so small in numbers. In



athletics it was necessary to lay restraints on the number of law students entering. In the sports one of their members had broken three records in about as many minutes in order that students of the other faculties might stand some chance they had decided that Law should enter but one man.

Mr. McGoun also replied to this toast.

An intermission was now called during which Mr. Mackie rendered a delightful solo.

"The Bench" was proposed by Mr. Papineau Mathieu in a brief but very nice speech. Judge Robidoux first replied to this toast. He pointed out the remarkable unity of the two races in Canada and drew attention to the great part Quebec had played in Canadian history. The learned Judge then sympathized most heartily with the fears and trembling displayed by a lawyer during his first case.

This toast was also replied to by Judge Davidson. He thought that the law students leavened the whole university by their good influence. He then drew attention to the remarkably large number of lawyers now shaping the destiny of this great Canada of ours.

Mr. Williams next proposed "the Bar" in a very pleasing address. This was responded to by Messrs. White, McDougall and Surveyer.

The toast to the "Sister Universities and Faculties" was proposed by Mr. Shallow. This was replied to by Mr. Paquet, Laval (Quebec), Mr. Boivin, Laval (Montreal), and Mr. Loranger of the Notarial School, also by Mr. Yorston, Medicine, Mr. Papineau, Arts, and Mr. Cameron of the Faculty of Science.

The toast list was completed by Mr. McDougall proposing "the Ladies" which Mr. Walter Johnson answered in speech that was notably brilliant and eloquent.

"Sixth lap," groaned the Little Darling, as his fond mamma passed him round the Sewing Circle.

*Lampoon.*

## SHAKSPERE AT THE R. V. C.

### Fourth Year Donalds will present

#### "Taming of the Shrew."

Sir Henry Irving will not stand unrivalled in his interpretation of the Shakspeare this week. The Class of '04 of the R.V.C. have also chosen one of the pieces of the immortal bard, for the Annual Senior Play, which takes place on Thursday evening. The "Taming of the Shrew" is perhaps not so well known to the average theatre-goer as the "Merchant of Venice," but the very fact of its being so seldom played makes its presentation of greater interest, and more interesting still does it become when acted under the circumstances that will hold on Thursday evening—for what more appropriate play could be studied by the graduating Class of the R.V.C.? Not that it would be for a moment suggested that any character akin to a "Shrew" exists amongst the fair daughters of McGill; but it is a well-known psychological fact that a college education tends to lessen that willingness to be guided by the stronger sex, that is (or ought to be) inherent in every woman, so that, on leaving the College halls, it is surely most fitting that the educated maidens should have the opportunity to take to heart and seriously consider the lessons set forth in the "Taming of the Shrew."

The principal parts will be taken by Miss Hadrill, Miss Griffin, Miss Frieze, Miss MacKenzie, Miss Draper, Miss McCally, Miss Stewart, and others of the Fourth Year.

The play is to be acted in the Common Room, as in former years, a special stage being erected for the purpose.

No pains are being spared in securing proper costumes and effective scenery, and the enthusiasm shown by all the players promises great success for the performance. Rehearsals have been constant, and at a recent one, to which representation of the College



press were very kindly invited, the play went off from beginning to end in an almost perfect manner, the skill and individuality shown in the interpretation of the various parts being quite remarkable.

Owing to the limited size of the "Common Room," it has been decided to have the admittance by invitation only.

### JOURNALISM AND THE UNIVERSITY.

It is now more than a year since Sir Sandford Fleming invited essays from College men in the whole Dominion on "How can Canadian Universities best benefit the profession of journalism, as a means of moulding and elevating public opinion?"

We are exceedingly pleased, and proud, to see the work of one of our own included among the thirteen best essays of this *concours* which were published a few weeks ago in single book form. Many of these names are well known to the public: Messrs. Colquhoun, of the *Toronto News*, Houston, of the *Toronto Globe*, Holme, of the *Montreal Gazette*, J. Cameron, late of the *Toronto Globe*, Lesueur, LL.D., Ottawa; P. Cameron, D.C.L., Toronto; Hamilton, of the *Toronto News*; Mason, M.A., of Osgoode Hall; Macdonald Oxley, B.A., of Toronto.

We congratulate Mr. Walter S. Johnson on his admission to such company; we congratulate him personally, and we thank him in the name of McGill for having inscribed the name of our Alma Mater on the roll of honour. Mr. Johnson's essay is well entitled, "The University Ideal in Journalism." Idealism runs through every page of the essay; after reading it we wish we could, now and then, find a little of that idealism in the every-morning, every-night journalism of our country. Mr. Johnson is an idealist. Some idealists

keep their gaze fixed on the farthest stars of the heavens, never deigning to look upon the life of this poor planet of ours—but there are idealists and idealists. Mr. Johnson's idealism looks upon the inhabitants of this world with keen interest; it then studies how their lot may be ameliorated, how their happiness and their influence for good may be increased and he forthwith expresses the results of this examination.

He is practical, very practical. He has put to profit his years at College by studying students as well as books, professors as well as students, methods of teaching as well as those who teach.

We have not the space necessary for a good review of the essay, but we must call the attention of the Faculties and of the Students to these two paragraphs.

"There is still another way in which our Canadian Universities can very materially help the cause of journalism—and this is through the *College paper*. The best days of our College journalism will not come till the paper is financially backed by the University. Many of our students do not seem to appreciate the more serious leaders and original articles which our fathers loved in their College days; there is too great stagnation in the literary life of the student body. There is not the keen criticism and appreciation of really good thought and literature which would be the best possible spur to the editor. This is a matter to which I have given no little thought, and it is my firm opinion that the College paper must be secured against insolvency, at least for a few years, until, by high-class editing, and by perseverance against indifference, it creates for itself a "milieu"—till it commands success by cultivating the general taste to the appreciation of more solid reading.



"A matter of almost equal importance is that of the editorship. *Until the work done by the editor is recognized by the University authorities as of importance, and valued as equivalent to a regular course of lectures, an Undergraduate cannot be expected to meet the demands of a heavy course, and spend the time when he should be getting exercise, writing half-hearted and whimsical leading articles.* Either this, or a graduate must be paid to do the work, and this would mean extra expense. By giving attention to these points our Canadian Universities will not only raise the standard of undergraduate journalism, but they will infinitely benefit the profession, by giving every assistance to the men who now edit the College paper, but may one day have the responsibility of moulding the public opinion of this country."

#### EXCHANGES.

Harvard has 36 men practicing in the Hockey Squad, including five of last year's team.

The railway engineering department of Cornell University has received from the Westinghouse Air Brake Company \$1,200 worth of equipment for an air brake laboratory. The equipment includes complete apparatus for a locomotive, a tender and twenty-six cars

In order to make the students better acquainted with their professors, the ladies of the Faculty at Columbia University have inaugurated a series of weekly afternoon teas to which all students are invited.

A member of one of the Princeton's famous teams of the "eighties" attributed the success of "old Nassau" to the absence of secret societies. The

tenor of his opinion was that at Princeton every one is imbued with the spirit first and foremost of duty to his college, and that this results in bringing the best men to the front, the necessary implication being that at that university the choice of members of the team is in no way influenced by the prejudice of social connections, as might be the case at some other colleges, where, other things being anywhere near equal, the society man would have the advantage.

A pshychological laboratory has just been opened at the University of New Brunswick. This is the only one in Canada, outside of Toronto.

#### THE EDITORIAL SANCTUM.

Editor—"Have a cigar, Brown?"

Brown—"Thanks."

Editor—"Have a cigar, Smith?"

Smith—"No, thanks."

Brown—"Cowardly dog!"

Smith—"Oh, I smoked one this morning."

Brown is left wondering what he means. Result—Permanent alienation of three old friends. *Student.*

Thirteen scholarships have been donated by the Glee Mandolin and Banjo Clubs of Yale University.

Sedate Business Man (over telephone)—Hello! Who's this?

Office Boy (at other end)—I dunno! Better look yourself up in the directory. *Exponent.*

The Woman's League at the University of Minnesota endeavouring to procure sufficient funds to erect a Woman's building on the campus. The building would be used for a girl's club-house, where meals would be served, and a place of meeting offered to all women students.



There was a crowd and they were  
three;

The girl, the parlor lamp and he,  
Two is company and no doubt  
That is why the lamp went out.—*Ex.*

There was a young man named Willy,  
Whose actions were, what you call  
silly.

He went to a ball,  
Dressed in nothing at all,  
Pretending to represent Chili.

"I would have your picture," said  
the undergraduate poet, "that I  
may carefully study the linaments of  
that matchless face, that I may be able  
to constantly appease my longing for  
a sight of that glorious countenance  
and that—"

"I must reply in the negative,"  
answered the young lady, coldly, as she  
handed him a roll of films.

*Princeton Tiger.*

"Patrick, you haven't given fresh  
water to the gold fish."

"No, miss; they ain't drunk what  
they had already."—

#### THE MCGILL OUTLET. A Christmas Carol.

Attend all ye who list to hear  
A tale of direst woe;  
A tale to draw the scalding tear  
From hearts as cold as snow.  
(*N.B.*—Required to heat up snow to  
the boiling point, and obtain one scald-  
ing tear from several hearts.)

My tale is of a Haughty Maid.  
And a youth who studies to please her.  
The maiden's name is Gwendolyn;  
The youth's is Ebenezer.  
(*N.B.*—Not the Bible Character.)

She walked along the ocean's shore,  
Picked up a shell, then walked  
some more;

While Love Lorne Eben did adore  
Her fairy form.

(*N.B.*—It was Christmas time, and  
there was a little snow on the shore, but  
L. L. Eben had shovelled a path for  
her.)

Quoth he, "I'm certain we have met;  
I wonder if she knows me yet!  
I'll Brace Up, and perhaps I'll get  
A sunny smile."

(*N.B.*—"Brace Up" is a Colloquialism;  
it does not imply that L. Lorne Eben's  
trousers were slack.)

He fixed his features in a trice  
The way he thought he looked most  
nice.

Then feeling as if on Thin Ice,  
He said "Good day."

A glassy glance at him she cast,  
As if she thought he was the last  
And meanest thing on earth; and  
past  
Upon her way.

No statue stood more still than he;  
He gazed at her, then at the sea;  
\* \* \* \* \*

Oh! that such tragedies should be  
\* \* \* \* \*

He drowned his woe.

(*N.B.*—It is not definitely known  
whether he drowned it in Sea-water,  
or Imported Wurzbürger.)

Christmas comes but once a year—  
A cause for great felicitation;  
Since months will pass before you'll  
hear  
A paralleloperpetration.

W.

#### EXCLUSIVE:

*Boxing Instructor.*—"Yes, we have  
about 40 men learning to use the gloves  
this year and next year we hope to  
have as many more.

*New Candidate.*—Haw! what's the  
use in taking up a thing everybody is  
going in for, don't you know."



"Oh, bughouse!" exclaimed the naturalist, as he stumbled on the ant-hill.

This is the acknowledged receipt of a poem from "Sammy Dobbins." Here goes the last verse:—

"You needn't have much brains,  
Gracious knows, to write rot refrains,  
Come to think on it  
I guess I better quit."

The *metre* is slightly irregular, but the sentiment is excellent.

A doctor is said to practice his profession. Of course, practice makes perfect, but it's rather rough on the patient.

A speaker at the Law Dinner last week advised everybody within hearing to "Get to know Canada. Read

guide books and pamphlets; read them intelligently and make notes on what you read." An intelligent Freshman went home full of zeal, and started to make notes on a "Hand-book on Western Canada." This is what it looked like next morning:—"As to the disposal of dairy products, eggs are handled in cold storage and with tongs, until the point of distribution, so that fatalities from the distribution of an egg are very rare. They are preserved in a high condition, so as to insure the freshest market price. A monthly advance of 10 cents per dozen is made to those who furnish eggs. This is said to be highly pleasing to the hens. Eggs more than a week old will not be distributed, except for private theatricals. A large egg-man is employed at a distributed salary to examine the expert eggs."

#### DIVERSIONS OF A REVIEWER.

I shall venture to begin my remarks with a quotation from one of our most philosophical poets:

"Time has come the walrus said,  
To talk of many things.  
Of shoes and sticks and sealing wax,  
Of cabbages and kings;  
And while the sea is boiling hot,  
And whether pigs have wings."

These lines of Lewis Carroll may seem to open up a considerable range of topics—of miscellaneous topics one may say. But is that necessarily a ground for adverse criticism? *Dulce est dicere in loco*, a passage which the Freshman translator sometimes renders thus:—"It is a pleasant thing to be dissipated in the right place."

There are some extremely unpleasant callings. For example, the Law is an eminent profession, but that individual whom we politely term "the finisher of the Law" is hardly to be envied. Some one said in the presence of Dr. Jowett that a bishop should rank before a judge, because a judge can only say "You be hanged," whereas a bishop can say, "You be damned." "Yes," replied Jowett,

"but when the judge says, 'You be hanged,' you are hanged." Well, it is a fine thing to be a judge, but not quite so fine a thing to be a hangman. In modern times the only popular person of this class has been the "Lord High Executioner," of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado." So likewise with spies.

To the class of these unpleasant professions, the trade of the reviewer may be said to be long. While perhaps less lucrative than that of the hangman, it is scarcely less dangerous than that of the spy. Jules Le Maitre remarks that when he became a reviewer he had to give up going to dinner parties. That was in France, where almost all criticisms are signed. But even in England and America, where most reviewers remain anonymous, the identity of the writer is often revealed by gossip or by the columns of Poole's Index.

I might illustrate the unpleasantness of the reviewer's trade from the history of prose literature, but more picturesque examples can be drawn from the annals of poetry. We all know that Keats, consumptive as he was, smarted to the quick under the structures of the *Quarterly*, and Shel-



ley has in turn devoted a burst of invective to this *Quarterly* reviewer.

Byron referred to this incident of Keats and the *Quarterly* reviewer in very different terms from those employed by Shelley. Here is his comment:—

"'Tis strange the mind, that fiery particle,  
Should let itself be snuffed out by an article."

But we must not infer from this jest that Byron could not hit the reviewers hard when he chose to do so.

These twelve lines from English Bards and Scotch reviewers will give some idea of Byron's immense scorn for Jeffrey, the editor of the *Edinburgh*.—

"A man must serve his time to every trade,  
Save censure critics all are ready made.  
Take hackneyed jokes from Miller,  
got by rote,  
With just enough of learning to misquote;  
A mind well skilled to find or forge  
a fault;  
A turn for punning, call it Attic salt;  
To Jeffrey go, be silent and discreet,  
His pay is just ten sterling pounds  
per sheet;  
Fear not to lie, 'twill seem a lucky hit;  
Shring not from blasphemy, 'twill  
pass for wit;  
Care not for feeling—pass your proper jest,  
And stand a critic, hated, yet cared.  
ed."

The reviewer who fell foul of Shelley and Byron was likely to get as good as he gave. All poets, however, have not been so fortunate. Let me recall, for example, the celebrated case of Mr. Robert Montgomery.

It is not to be imagined that "Satan" and "The Omnipresence of the Deity" ever imposed on the elect, but they had done something, at least, to corrupt the public taste when Macaulay turned his attention to them in the columns of the *Edinburg*. Listen to a few of his comments. Lord Byron, in a passage which every body knows by heart, has said, addressing the sea:

"Time writes no wrinkle on thine  
azure brow."

Mr. Robert Montgomery very coolly appropriates the image, reproducing the stolen goods in the following form:—

"And thou, vast ocean, on whose awful face,  
Time's iron feet can print no ruin trace."

So may such ill-got gains ever prosper!

It is enough to say that the poor poet threatened his reviewer with libel actions for more than ten years and that this article slew at least one Satan.

I started out a few moments ago to illustrate the unpopularity of the critic and his trade. On the other hand, is not the public to be protected as far as possible from the deluge of drivel and publishers' advertisements? It is not in human nature to feel altogether sad when pitching into a piece of pretentious non sense. "A good book," says Milton, in one of his most famous passages, "is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life." And his further comment upon this proposition runs "As good almost as kill a man as kill a good book; who kills a man kills a reasonable creature, God's image; but he who destroys a good book, kills reason itself, kills the image of God as it were in the eye." Here is matter for the conscientious reviewer and well shall he do if he remembers it.

In reading a good many books one is surprised that they should be written, printed and offered for sale. Dr. Oliver Wendall Holmes once wrote a little poem called *Cacoethes Scribendi*, in which, with delicious humour, he touches off the foibles of an age of words. Few can be as familiar with the freaks of the writing mania, as the reviewer.

One of the most singular books that has come into my hands is entitled "Toussaint L'Ouverture, The hero of St. Domingo, soldier, statesman, martyr; or Hayti's Struggle, triumph, independence and achievements. By the Rev. C. W. Mossell, A. M. B. D." Here is his opening sentence. "The origin of this black man, that the abolitionist of the last century considered as providential;



of this individuality, which, to say the least, was extraordinary; whose fame occupies a place in both the old and new world; and who had in hand during several years the destiny of San Domingo, the most important of the colonies which the French still possessed in America at the commencement of this century, merits our consideration and deserves our attention for a moment."

The copious command of languages which is enjoyed by the negro race assumes several different forms. Mr. Bryce has recently called Booker Washington the most moving orator in a nation of 80,000,000. It is a long step down from Booker Washington to Mr. Mossell, and another long step down from Mr. Mossell to the writer of a certain College valedictory which is in the possession of Prof. Lafleur. The latter is the most curious piece of composition I have ever seen.

In coming back from this digression which has been suggested by the character of Mr. Mossell's English, I shall refer to a book of the pretentious type—"The Story of France" by Mr. Thos. E. Watson. Mr. Watson is a well-known politician of Georgia, an excellent political speaker, and a candidate of the populist party in a recent presidential election. It having suited his humour to write a book on French history, he made the surprising discovery that none of his predecessors in the field had known what they were writing about. He finds more mares' nests than it is possible to enumerate, but one of his most singular discoveries is that Louis XI. was a great man. Now the common or garden historian has been busy ever since the close of the 15th century in pointing out the remarkable qualities which Louis XI. possessed as a ruler. Moreover, almost everyone has repeated the statement of de Commynes that, all things considered, Louis XI. was the least ruthless prince of his age. This is what Mr. Watson says: "Historians have denied that Louis was a great man. With one accord they decry him as a beast unclean. I judge this monarch by the work he did, and I dare to say that I find him great." But Mr. Watson has made no discovery and has vindicated no paradox. He simply indulges himself in what to a large majority of modern historians

will seem a noisy platitude. His book is crowded with mistakes of statement and when one reaches his attempts at satire it becomes impossible to read further.

The writer who strives to be always eloquent or touching is fair game for the reviewer. In the Class of the eloquent people I think we must place Mr. Hillaire Belloc of Balliol College, Oxford, on the strength of his two books "Robespierre" and "Danton." The French Revolution is naturally provocative of fine writing, but the average man will do well if he relates the facts and permits Carlyle to draw the portraits. Mr. Belloc is undoubtedly clever and has so much vitality that one may forgive him a good many mannerisms, but what is the average reader to make out of the following characterization of Robespierre? "The hopeless oneness of structure that is for living things, the negation of life, the single outlook and exiguous homogeneity of mind, made him in the first troubling hopes of the revolution a shaft or guide; in its dangers and betrayals an anchor; in its high, last, and vain attempt to outstrip our human boundaries, a symbol, and in its ebb of return to common living a tedium and a menace. For when men full of human complexity reposed at last in victory and had leisure to balance things again, he was seen to have neither instinctive human foreknowledge nor the sad human laughter, and there was no exile in his eyes."

From an instance of eloquence that verges upon pathos we may turn to a touch of hero worship that comes perilously close to the same point by another route. Mr. M. M. Shoemaker on his "Prisons, Palaces and Resting-Places of Mary Queen of Scots" can hardly torture language into the phrases which are required to express his adoration of this celebrated heroine. After many an outburst of passion he draws to a close with a purple patch about Westminster Abbey. "Our pilgrimage is ended. As we pause awhile under the state-ly arches of Westminster, the sunlight, struggling through the painted windows in uncertain shafts, fills the Abbey with fantastic shadows, while it illuminates here and there some roval tomb, or the image of some long dead statesman. The



royal dead of England all sleep here, with but few exceptions, down to the Hanoverian line. Here rest also the poets, dramatists and statesmen of the Empire. The cathedral is the nation's history, written in stone, but around no spot in the Abbey does romance and poetry cluster so thickly as where rises the stately tomb of the martyred Queen of Scots. We may not follow her into the court of heaven, so here we must leave her."

Religious prejudice is still a factor in many books and it often takes rather amusing forms. Those who defend the Protestantism of the Protestant religion are not the least among the offenders against ordinary canons of charity and historical fairness. The robust impartiality that historical writing demands is hard to reconcile with the zeal of the enthusiast.

An example is Mr. Walter Walsh, who, within the last few weeks, has given us a book entitled, "The Jesuits in Great Britain." "Many sensational events," he says, "are recorded in these pages, but I trust that nothing will be discovered in the way of intemperate comment." We quote these words from the preface: then after 346 pages of fierce invective Mr. Walsh ends his book with a peroration that a good Orangeman might recite by the banks of the Boyne on the 12th of July. Whether or not it savours of intemperate comment I shall leave you to determine. "In concluding this record of Jesuits' deception, trickery, sedition, treason and crime in Great Britain, it is important to point out that the Order has never repented of its past offences. What it has done in the past it would do to-day were circumstances favourable. Knowing its past history, not only in the Dominions over which King Edward VII. reigns, but in every country of the world, we realise that, with its secret agencies spread abroad everywhere, with its multitude of unknown and pledged adherents in every class of society, it is a standing menace to the Empire."

The slips which occur in book-making are often droll, and it would seem as though the printer's devil amused himself by twisting sentences just enough to caricature them. It was, however, a compositor who took it upon himself to modify certain lines that stand at the beginning

of the second act of "As You Like It." What greeted his eye was: "Sermons in stones, books in the running brooks. Nonsense," he cried "Sermons in books, stones in the running brooks." "That's sense."

The slips which occur in weighty books of reference are almost incredible. The reviewer must be on ference bad, because he can find anywhere from 100 to 500 mistakes in it. Some compendiums are better than others, but it is humanly impossible to keep a dictionary or a date-book free from errors. As for dictionaries, let one example suffice. Dr. Johnson defines *Attic* as the highest room in a house, and *Cockloft* as the room over the attic.

But I must be careful not to create the impression that all books are faulty or ludicrous or open to sharp criticism of some kind. The reviewer has his moments and even hours of solace during the long course of the year's work. Interspersed with inferior and indifferent literature which comes as grist to the mill there are a good many careful and learned treatises, and some that show real originality. I feel great sympathy for the reviewers of novels. The critic of historical and biographical works certainly has an easier time, and probably the element of compensation is greater in his case. One feels distinct pleasure in reading and writing about Bodley's *France*, and Bolton King's *Italian Unity* and Mahan's *Life of Nelson* and Herbert Fisher's *Napoleonic Statesmanship in Germany*, and Armstrong's *Charles V.*, and Rose's *Napoleon*. These are the titles of a few learned and thoughtful writings which have appeared in English during the last few years.

No other kind of historical literature is more welcome to the writer of articles than biography. The career of a distinguished politician of churchman or hero offers innumerable points of attachment. There are always questions of personality to be discussed besides the deeper intellectual and moral problems with which the subject of the biography had to deal. I become more and more convinced that the true unit of the history is the individual. For a single example of the delightful letters which are so frequently met with in biographies, I shall cite a snatch of 15th century correspondence. Beatrice d'Este,



Duchess of Milan, in the year when Columbus discovered America, sends this note to her mother at Ferrara about her eldest boy:

"Most illustrious Madam mine and dearest mother,

"Your highness must forgive my delay in not writing sooner. The reason was that every day I have been hoping the painter would bring me the portrait of Ercole, which my husband and I send you by this post. And I can assure you, he is much bigger than this picture makes him appear, for it is already more than a week since it was painted. But I do not send the measure of his height, because people here tell me if I measure him he will never grow! Or else I certainly would let you have it. And my lord and I, both of us commend ourselves to your Highness, and I kiss your hand, my dearest mother.

"Your obedient servant and child.  
"BEATRICE SFORTIA DA ESTE,  
"with my own hand.

"To the Most Illustrious Lady My  
Dearest Mother,  
SIGNORA DUCHESSA DI  
FERRARA."

In *The Cheverells of Cheverel Manor*, Lady Newdigate has described the home life of the family which George Eliot took for the central figures of *Mr. Gilfil's Love Story*. In *The Two Duchesses*, Mr. Vere Foster has portrayed the beautiful Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, who helped Fox win the Westminster election and furnished Gainsborough with the subject of the most celebrated portrait (his Mrs. Siddons being a possible exception.) She is one of the Duchesses, the other is Elizabeth Foster, a claimant of Gibbon's affections, long after his attachment to Mlle. Curchod. It was of her that Gibbon said, "If she beckoned to the Lord Chancellor to come down from the wool sack and pick up her handkerchief, he could not fail to obey." And a *propos* of Gibbon, another of these biographies is *The Girlhood of Maria Josenha Holbroun*, daughter of Lord Sheffield, Gibbon's closest friend, and herself the editor of Gibbon's autobiography. The skill which was displayed by this very young lady in compressing Gibbon's seven autobiographies into one (and that one far better than any of the seven) is only

equalled by the sprightliness of her own correspondence.

I turn in conclusion to one serious subject—the love of reading. Mark Pattison said that a gentleman should be ashamed of himself if he had less than 1,000 volumes on his shelves. There is nothing extravagant about such a statement when we consider the present cheapness of books. On the other hand there is a motto, seen by many of us each day as we pass out of the Library, which points a different moral. It runs, "Non refert quam multos sed quam bonos habeas libros," or as one may paraphrase it—"The number of your books is less important than their quality." This I am inclined to think is an excellent motto for the present generation. Our natural tendency is to skim whatever issues from the press rather than to assimilate the masterpieces that have stood the test of generations or centuries. One's relation to a book is not or should not be merely an external one. We weaken our memories by using works of reference, we lessen our originality by undue recourse to Poole's Index, we feel we are masters of the situation if we know where the facts can be found when we want them. But the end of the true reading is assimilation, and however much we may read it is essential that we should know a few things well. One reaches a crisis in one's intellectual life when it is clearly recognized that there will not be time to read everything. When we realize how precious time is, we are ashamed of that fetish worship which makes us prize the mere externals of a book. Darwin used to read with scissors in hand, cutting out the essential passages and caring little what happened to the rest. Perhaps few of us will feel like treating our books as though they were cheap newspapers. Yet here is a suggestive idea. To one of the leaders of modern thought books were simply valuable for their intellectual content. Darwin threw away the most, but what he kept he made thoroughly his own.

Far be it from me to suggest the reading of this book or that. According to Mr. Gosse, if you haven't read Hamlet or the Vicar of Wakefield or the Ancient Mariner, retire



to some impenetrable solitude and do not reappear till you have cleared your character of such a reproach. Lord Avebury and a good many others have drawn up lists of the 100 best books. Go to these lists if you

like, or if you prefer, read at your own peril. But of one thing be sure—viz., that the invincible love of reading is more precious than the treasures of India.

CHAS. W. COLBY.

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## Class Reports.

### R. V. C.

1905.

The Juniors have carried off the championship in the Interclass Debates. We are proud of having in our Year debators eloquent enough to out-talk even Freshmen, who, ever since we came to the R.V.C., have been the ones to carry off the palm in debating.

In order that we might not become too puffed up with pride, the fates decreed that, to offset this great and glorious triumph, we should meet with defeat—in a small way. The Sophomores beat us in Basket-ball. Score, 21-0. It has been rumoured that the Juniors never do anything worth while in the way of sports. All ye who say this, beware. For, although luck has been against us in Basket-ball, and we have only four members on our Hockey team, are we not going to be mighty swordswomen. Most of the Juniors have taken enthusiastically to fencing, and anyone who is not prepared to be called out should be careful to be duly respectful to '05 individually and collectively.

It is hard to believe that, during the winter, when hockey was played for the first time on the R.V.C. rinks, the '05 team were the champions. Now, although A.M.G. certainly is an enthusiastic canvasser, her list of replies to the question "Will you play hockey?" is rather discouraging. She found nine girls "unable to skate," notably R. E. H. and I. M. M., four with

"no time,"—all Honour students, of course,—and only four "willing to play." However, it only takes seven to make up a team, and "Perseverance" is one of the R.V.C. mottoes.

"Now, just a little more pleasant, please." We know it is not our place to criticise, but with all due reverence to our Seniors, isn't it rather inconsiderate for '04 to give one of Shakspeare's plays almost at the same time when Sir Henry Irving appears in "The Merchant of Venice." Those people who do go to hear him will be so apt to be hypercritical after having seen "The T. of the S." played by the "best encore."

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### ARTS.

1907.

Some men are born to greatness, some achieve greatness, and others are appointed to the Introduction Committee.

"It's hard lines," says G-y-n, "when after taking back streets to dodge book agents and old clo' men, I come to a French Lecture and the Prof. tries to sell me an easy-pay phonograph."

We are continually invited to administer "roasts," but the fact is, with the exception of P-lt-r, and a few others, the fellows are so beastly sober and generally proper there is



nothing worth rotting about. When there is, we'll remind 'em.

The Music Committee can make a name for itself by securing relays of hurdy-gurdies for Thursday, thus sparing our cultured ear such a repertoire as "Rosie O'Grady," "The Maple Leaf;" "The Girl I Left Behind Me," "Rosie O'Grady," "The Maple Leaf," etc. *ad inf.* They might also fit the virtuoso with a governor, to make his technique independent of his temperature.

It was at one time proposed to give R.V.C. '07 a concert instead of an entertainment; let us make a few suggestions for appropriate numbers: "I want to be a Lidy," by Signor B-r-t-ls; "The Song of the Jay," by Mons. H-nt-y; "If Time were Money, I'd be a Millionaire," beartone solo, by M-r-r-s; "Locked in the Stable with the Sheep," by the '07 Quartette; "I need the Money," by McK-z-e; with a few exhibition notes, by Mr. C-s-ns, the eminent basso profundo.

Messrs. R-l-y and A-mst-g are at present burrowing in the Mother Goose Saga with a view to tracing the authorship to Cardinal Wolsey.

Everybody at the '06 Skating Party said McD-g-l was a perfect little dear. But then Mac was probably toadying the Sophomores to show there was no ill-feeling after the hockey match.

We must make some explanation for the non-appearance of Class Reports, as some of the fellows seem to think we don't earn our salary. We have had reports in every week and their omission is wholly the fault of the publishing company.

Arts, '07 deeply regrets the unpleasanties which passed between it and R.V.C. '06, and hopes for more cordial feeling in future.

## SCIENCE.

1906.

Science '06 are out for the championship in hockey this year. They certainly made the Freshies look like an eight to one shot on Monday. '07 was outclassed at every turn, and were heard to remark that it was little use of boys playing against men anyway.

T-p-er didn't seem to see the joke the other morning when he came in



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for the closing remarks of the Physic's Lecture.

Apparently there are more ways than one of making a "match" as was evident by the effect of a certain remark at Chemistry Lecture the other day.

In the cake-walk competition at the Porter's Ball, in Empire Hall, Xmas Eve, B-n-d-ct upheld the McGill colours, finishing an easy third. Competent judges say if there had been a fourth he would have got it. C. W. W-lk-r also ran, but being unable to deliver rag-time knee action, was forced to quit.

1907.

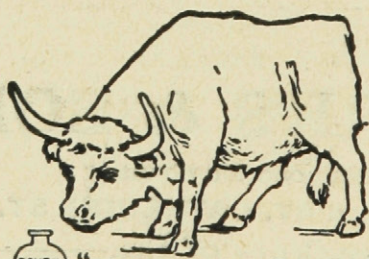
If there is any apology in order for the omission of a report from last week's number, it's up to the editors to

make one, for they certainly received the report. Apropos of reports, cheer up, the worst is yet to come.

We notice that the authorities have deemed it advisable to remove many of the drawing models. It seems that in our thirst for scientific knowledge, our investigations into the actions of a projectile were not taken in good part.

Now that the rink is open, all are advised to join, but, Oh! brothers, do not let the attractions there take you away from the noble tasks set by our learned professors. Remember, there is still pleasure (save the mark) to be had in the drawing-rooms. Above all do not forget that *sine phi* equals *mu* times, *sine phi* dask.

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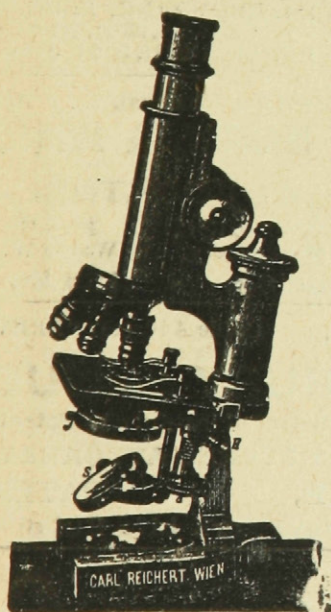
It grieved us sorely to see that cent going to waste the other day. Even if it wouldn't pay a car-fare, think of the swell lunch somebody was missing. It is most painful to see you all so honest. Why did not somebody claim it? Well, well, regrets are futile.

The Dance, Friday, was a great success. The efforts of the pianist were greatly appreciated. All went happily till the arrival of the "uninvited guest" cast a shadow over the revelry.

Who asked us if we understood undetermined co-effs? Certainly. It was doocid lucid.

Tiny Tim said: "God *bless* us every one." We thought our Tiny would like to know. Not, of course, that we object to mere language!

We can pat ourselves on the back on the result of the first hockey game. Now is our chance, '07, to show what we can do in hockey!



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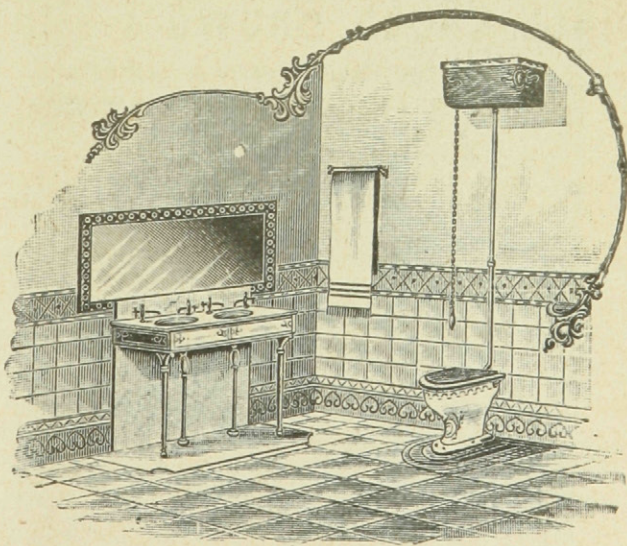
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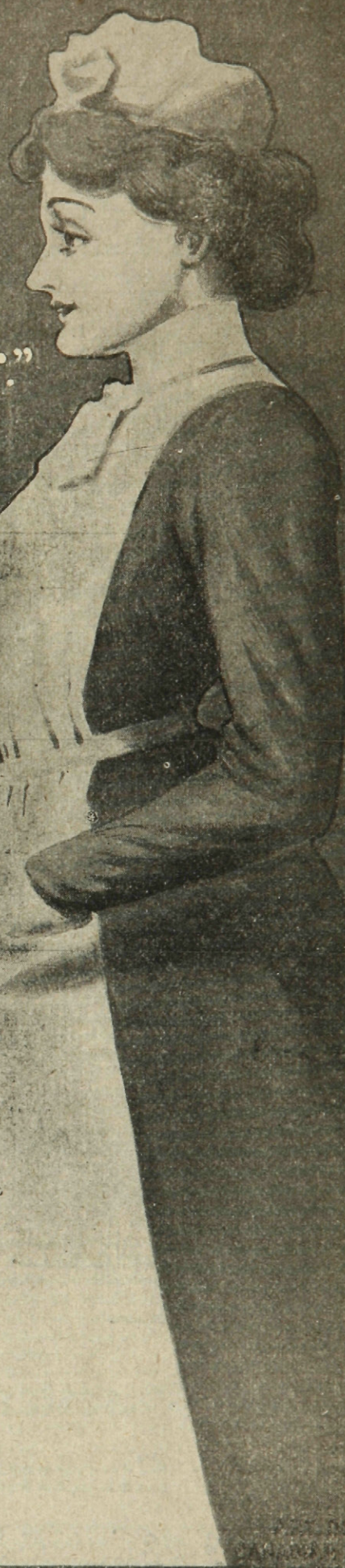






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